

Members of the Diplomatic Corps Said to Have Left Peking.

Friction Between Li and Consuls

Scepticism as to Genuineness of Letter From British Minister.

WON BY PRINCE TUNG

LONDON, July 27.—At 11:30 a.m.—This morning's report from Shanghai reiterates the allegation that the survivor members of the diplomatic corps have already left Peking on their way to Tien Tsin, and add that the foreigners are being escorted by troops of Jung-tzu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces.

This move is stated to be the outcome of very stormy interviews between Li Hung Chang and the foreign consuls, and to have been taken in the hope of abating the wrath of the powers and delaying the advance of the allies toward Peking.

Chinese Plot Suspected.

The alleged departure of the ministers from Peking has led to a reassertion of the belief that the story is part of a deep laid plan by China to conceal the date of the massacre at Peking, the suggestion being that Chinese officials will claim that the ministers left Peking under a strong escort, but were ambushed and massacred by "Boxers" en route to Tien Tsin. However, although it is still believed a massacre has occurred, the departure of the ministers in this disposition now is to think the ministers were somehow rescued from a tragic fate.

The only information regarding China that the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Brodric, was able to impart to the house of commons today was that preparations for the advance on Peking seemed to be approaching completion.

Letter From the British Minister.

Simultaneous comes the cable dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai announcing that a letter had been received from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister to China, under date of Peking, July 6, saying the legations were under constant fire and that three were still standing, but that the foreigners were receiving no assistance from the authorities. Owing to the cowardice of the Chinese, Sir Claude wrote, it was impossible for the legations to hold out for a fortnight, but if they were pressed their resistance could not last more than four days at the utmost.

The text of the Shanghai dispatch to the Daily Mail follows:

"SHANGHAI, July 27.—A letter just received here from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, July 6, says: 'We are receiving no assistance from the authorities. Three legations are still standing, including the British. We also hold out for a fortnight at the most, but if we are shelled we will be forced to leave. We are shelling us from the city with a three-inch gun and some smaller ones and are being shelled by the Chinese. The ammunition and food are running out. We would have perished by this time, only the Chinese are cowards and have no plan of attack. If we are not pressed we may hold out for a fortnight longer, otherwise four days at the utmost. I anticipate only slight resistance to the relief force to approach by the eastern gate or by way of the river.'

Similar to a Former Letter.

Some of the statements above are strikingly similar to the published version of Sir Claude Macdonald's letter of July 4. If not the same letters, the Chinese artillery would appear to be strangely ineffective, as the casualties were the same according to the letters of both dates. As lending color to the suggestion that the communications are identical, it may be stated that the Belgian foreign office this morning received a cable from Shanghai under today's date, mentioning the text of a letter from Sir Claude Macdonald dated July 4, in which it was stated that the beleaguered foreigners in Peking were in a desperate straits, and that the Belgian consul at Shanghai also reported that a servant of the German minister who left Peking July 3 states that the British legation was the last to be taken, and it is supposed he believed could hold out.

Slaughter of Missionaries.

In missionary circles at Shanghai, according to a dispatch received here today, it has been learned that all the missionaries at Peking in the province of Pe-chili, have been murdered, and the bodies of the missionaries at Amoy, province of Fukien, are reported well.

Defeat for Prince Ching.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch received here today, dated Tien Tsin, Tuesday, July 24, says:

A messenger who left Peking Sunday, July 16, brought today to the customs office here news that Prince Ching's soldiers had been fighting Prince Tung's troops and had been defeated. The foreigners were defending themselves in the northern cathedral.

SPAIN WILL BE PAID

Considering an Offer of \$100,000 for Two Islands.

Really Belong to the Philippine Archipelago.

LEFT OUT BY TREATY TERMS

PARIS, July 27.—The Spanish cabinet is considering the proposition of the United States government for the cession of the islands of Cebu and Cagayan in consideration of an indemnity of \$100,000. The ministry regards the proposition favorably, and negotiations for a treaty of accord between the two governments are proceeding rapidly.

Omitted by Peace Commissioners.

Had the peace commissioners at Paris, in arranging for the relinquishment to the United States of the Philippines, contented themselves with the phraseology "the Philippine archipelago" as descriptive of the territory to be ceded to the United States by Spain no question, perhaps, would have arisen over the possession of Cebu and Cagayan islands. But to avoid the least chance of loose definition the peace commissioners drew a geographical boundary line around the islands to be transferred.

Discovery of the Omission.

It was a year after the signature of the treaty of Paris before the fact was discovered that in laying down these boundaries the commissioners had excluded the islands of Cebu and Cagayan. It was disclosed by the visit to that part of the archipelago of the U. S. S. Concord. The commander of the vessel landed on Cebu and was continuing his tour of the islands, when he was promptly notified the stars and stripes and announced himself under the protection of the United States.

SENDING FILIPINOS HERE.

Policy of Education as Proposed by the American.

BERKELEY, Cal., July 27.—The Philippine commissioners contemplate sending natives of the islands to the United States to study. The first news concerning this important new policy was brought by a letter from Bernard Moses, professor in the University of California and a member of the Philippine commission, in a letter just received by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler. The letter says in part:

SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

End of the Revolution on the Isthmus

COLON, July 27.—The liberal rebellion in this department has ended, after the sacrifice of more than 600 lives, the liberals having been the greatest sufferers, while the wounded numbered many hundreds. Dr. Mendoza, representing the liberals, and Gen. Alban arranged yesterday for a cessation of hostilities, the Colombian liberals agreed to surrender their arms and were guaranteed their freedom from prosecution and the retention of all political rights. The foreigners who took sides with the rebels are to be banished within a week, and the rest of the army, who were active in the revolutionary interests, have already left Panama.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

Addition of Two Miles to the Line System of Avenues.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 27.—An addition of two miles will shortly be made to the fine avenues on the Gettysburg battlefield. The new road will complete what is known as the Confederate avenue, and will start about 400 yards west of the theological seminary, at the end of the short strip built several years ago, and will run west of south a distance of two miles along the top of the ridge to the other uncompleted end of the Confederate avenue. The new road is to be built on the site of the old military line, where, during the battle, 200 guns engaged the Union artillery preceding Pickens' memorable charge. Scattered along the line of the old military line, and which will mark the sites of the Confederate batteries. There will also be numerous tablets marking where the various corps, division and brigades of the confederate army fought.

Express Robber Failed.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 27.—A masked negro entered the express car on the Missouri Pacific train No. 3 just at it left here at midnight. He covered Messenger Kreiser with a revolver and demanded the contents of the safe. Kreiser convinced him that the safe could not be opened until the train reached the next station, and he was released. After taking an express package the robber applied the airbrake and escaped. The Atlanta police arrested on suspicion a colored man, who gave his name as Davis.

RATHBONE'S PROSECUTION

IT WILL PROBABLY NOT BE BROUGHT UNDER CUBAN CODE.

That Provides Only for Fine and Not Imprisonment—To Be Decided by General Wood.

The statement that the charges against ex-Director George Rathbone for misappropriation of funds, etc., will be brought under the sections 402 and 403 of the Cuban penal code is probably inaccurate or misleading. No positive information on this point could be had today at the Post Office Department, the War Department or the Department of Justice, but it was said at the War Department that the policy would be in all the Cuban post office cases to prosecute to the full extent of the law.

Penalties Probably Mild.

The penalty under the articles of the Cuban penal code is peculiarly mild, it being the old Spanish law, the design of which apparently was to relieve those guilty of misappropriating public money as far as possible from personal suffering as a penalty. They provide simply for fines or temporary special disqualification and without any imprisonment being provided for.

Gen. Wood Alone Knows.

If Rathbone were charged only under the Cuban penal code he would, in case of conviction, escape all danger of imprisonment, a fine merely being provided for, without even an alternative penalty in case of failure to pay the fine. It is not regarded as all probable, therefore, that a distinction will be made in the case of Rathbone, and that he will be prosecuted under the Cuban code only. It is said that as an official in New York, alone knows on what law the charges will be based, but the assumption is that it will not be alone the law carrying the least penalty.

LIKELY TO BE IGNORED.

The Charges Against Col. Amos G. Kimball at New York.

Col. Amos G. Kimball, assistant quartermaster general, in charge of the quartermaster's department at New York, has written a letter to the Secretary of War calling attention to the charges of fraud and bribery brought against him by the Philippine transportation company in its suit for \$100,000 damages, claiming an immediate and thorough examination of his administration of the affairs of the quartermaster's office at New York. He includes in his letter clippings from the newspapers relating to the civil suit instituted against him by the transportation company.

CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINES.

Gen. MacArthur Reports Killed and Wounded.

General MacArthur has reported the following casualties to the War Department: Killed—July 21, Manuan, Batangas, Company L, 38th Volunteer Infantry, Jas. E. Easterly; Company E, 38th Volunteer Infantry, James S. Skaggs, July 22, Mount Corona, Luzon, Company C, 34th Volunteer Infantry, Albert Fryberger, William Hunter.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

Their Status Defined by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The solicitor of the treasury has recently rendered a number of decisions defining the status of Chinese "students" entering the United States. Under the law a student is exempt from the operations of the Chinese exclusion act, and many have come to this country in consequence.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capt. R. McF. Dunn has been detached from the marine barracks at League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty with the 5th Battalion of Marines, en route for China.

Associated Press Officers.

The Associated Press took possession of its new quarters in The Evening Star building today. The offices include the entire second floor of the building, and as the rooms were arranged when the building was constructed to meet the needs of the Associated Press, they are conveniently arranged and are thoroughly equipped with all modern devices for the rapid transmission and handling of news.

THE OFFER REFUSED

Vigorous Reply Returned to China's Proposition.

PRICE FOR SURRENDER OF MINISTERS

Suspension of the Campaign Against Peking.

CONFERENCE OF CABINET

Secretary Hay signalled his return to Washington from Canton this morning by the announcement that under no circumstances will the United States government accept the Chinese offer to turn over the foreign ministers at Peking to the allies at Tien Tsin in consideration of a suspension of the campaign against Peking. A long cablegram was dispatched today to Rear Admiral Remy at Taku, and it is believed that this instruction was laid upon him.

The Department's Attitude.

It was the department's contention that, even though a degree of improbability surrounded the Chinese news as to the state of affairs in Peking, yet every consideration of humanity and policy demanded that it should be given careful consideration and that it should be acted upon as if true, provided that action went toward the relief of the foreign ministers and did not operate to prevent the consummation of any of the objects laid down in Secretary Hay's identical note. The department is also, it is believed, satisfied that its attitude was perfectly correct, and that even European critics will in time admit that fact.

How the Offer Came.

It is not known at present just how this latest proposition reached the State Department. It is inferred that it came from several sources, but all are believed to be traceable to one person, the famous Li Hung Chang. Mr. Goodnow, our consul general at Shanghai, is the nearest United States official to Li and has acquired himself so well up to this point that the State Department does not hesitate to make free use of him as a diplomatic agent. Therefore it may be interesting for the foreign contingent at Shanghai, who have complained against Mr. Goodnow's intercourse with Li Hung Chang, to know that the consul general is acting in strict accordance with the instructions of the State Department. Secretary Hay cabled him to put himself in communication with Earl Li and to avail as far as possible of that Chinese official's influence in securing the objects plainly stated in the identical note.

Cabinet Conference.

A special cabinet meeting was held in Secretary Hay's office at 11 o'clock this morning. The cabinet members, the Secretary of State, fresh from his personal intercourse with the President, was in position to advise his colleagues of the administration's purpose and the whole Chinese situation was discussed. Besides Secretary Hay there were present Secretary Gage, Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Root.

Portugal to Send Troops.

The Portuguese chargé, Senor Duarte, called on Secretary Hay today to inform him that his government had sent reinforcements for the Portuguese troops in the Portuguese colony of Macao, in China, two regiments of troops. These troops, he explained, had been sent only as a precautionary measure to aid in the protection of Portuguese interests in her Chinese colony, and were not designed in any way to co-operate with the forces of the allied powers.

France With Us in Feeling.

Secretary Thiebaut, chargé of the French embassy, was also at the State Department and had a conference with Assistant Secretary of State Hill. It is understood that the French government does not place credence in the alleged dispatch from Minister Conger of July 18, and that it desires to co-operate with the United States in a forward movement toward Peking at the earliest possible moment. It is expected that when the French troops under orders reach China they will have a force of 12,000 men, which will be under the command of an experienced officer of the rank of a major general. Secretary Thiebaut had no definite information from China to communicate to the State Department.

Consul General Goodnow's Actions.

It was learned definitely after the meeting that a dispatch had been received from Consul General Goodnow, but its contents were not made public. It was said that the consul simply submitted some matters for the information of the department, as he has been in the habit of doing almost daily.

WU IS INCREDULOUS

Doesn't Believe That Edicts Have Been Translated Correctly.

SAYS CHINA IS OPPOSED TO WAR

Declares That Li is Unfriendly to the Boxers.

SANGUINE OVER MINISTERS

Minister Wu is very incredulous about the stories that are coming to this country in relation to edicts by the Chinese government. He wants to see the edict that is said to be the cause for a hostile attitude on the part of the viceroy of Canton before he believes that in any way it indicates that the government is favorable to the Boxer movement.

Translator's Mistakes Common.

"Mistakes are very readily made in translating from Chinese to English. There is no punctuation used in Chinese writing, and for that reason it is difficult to see when one sentence stops and another begins. The latter part of one remark when written in Chinese may be made to appear as the beginning of another, or vice versa, in which case the entire meaning intended to be conveyed will be vastly changed. Often you may misinterpret the meaning of Chinese writing in various ways. For that reason the very greatest care should be used in making a translation of an important edict."

How Meaning May Be Distorted.

The minister referred to instances in which the sense of a sentence in English might be entirely changed by a misuse of punctuation, and suggested that the difficulties of clear statement in a language with no punctuation were extremely great, and such a language should be translated only by some one perfectly familiar with it.

Li Unfriendly to the Boxers.

When it was suggested that some people suspect that Li Hung Chang may be more friendly to the Boxers than generally supposed, Mr. Wu said that such a suggestion was simply absurd. Li, he said, had fought the Boxers in the time of Chinese Gordon and had been a very serious man, and it was not likely that he would turn against the government and become a rebel.

Minister Wu Sanguine.

Minister Wu was quite elated this morning when informed by a press representative that it was reported the surviving members of the diplomatic corps were being conducted to Tien Tsin by troops of Yung-lu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces. He said he would not be surprised to hear at any time of their arrival at Tien Tsin.

THE OREGON DOCKED.

Capt. Wilde Reports the Structural Strength of the Ship Intact.

The Secretary of the Navy this morning received a cable message from Capt. Wilde, commanding the battle ship Oregon, dated Kure, Japan, July 23, saying:

"Ship docked. Structural strength intact. It will be noticed that this dispatch omits the technical details of the injuries received by the Oregon in running on a rock in the Gulf of Pechili. Some of these details, however are known to have been sent by Capt. Wilde. They indicate that, although the structural strength of the great battle ship is still intact, her injuries were of an ugly and serious character. None of the longitudinal frames were injured, but the vessel's bottom was badly torn and some of her pumping connections were broken. The main injury sustained was to compartment A, as it is technically known. Capt. Wilde, in his cable message of several days ago, estimated that it would require a few weeks to make temporary repairs, and at least four months to complete permanent repairs. This statement in itself shows that the injuries sustained by the Oregon were more serious than was at first supposed. When the Oregon reached Kure the Navy Department authorized Capt. Wilde to make her up for temporary repairs in order that she might return to the Chinese coast for service. These orders will stand unless, after full consideration, the Navy Department decides that the vessel should be repaired at Washington, it is decided to proceed immediately with the necessary permanent repairs and keep the vessel in dock for the next four months."

CHIVANES THREATENING INVASION.

Consul at Sonora, Mexico, Transmits a Rumor Regarding 8,000 of Them.

Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has been informed by the United States consul at Sonora, Mexico, that it is reported that about 8,000 Chinamen in that part of Mexico are preparing to attempt to smuggle themselves into the United States. Secretary Taylor thinks the number is probably exaggerated, but has requested the consul to make a further investigation.

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 10 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month, invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.